1888.

The year 1888 promises to be a year of splendid political developments, one and all redounding to the glory and triumph of a

UNITED DEMOCRACY.

THE SUN,

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1887,

Up to the Arctic Zone.

An interesting view of the fishery contro versy is presented in the Pall Mall Gazette by a writer from Ottawa, reporting a conversation with a fishery expert of the Dominion who had been employed to get up various information required by Mr. CHAM-BERLAIN'S Commission in Washington:

"What do you think about the Commission " I asked "There is not a man in Washington," they all started to say together, 'who knows anything about fishing ex-cept so far as somebody else has posted him." Everything is in our hands now, if it is not given

away at Washington, that is all ' (said one).

"And if this is "given away," as you call it !" I saked.

"If it is given away," was the instant and vigorous reply. 'then such an annexationist cry will be started in the maritime provinces as will bust up the whole onfederation, and this loyal and patriotic Po

Has any statesman of the United States thought seriously of pinching the maritime Canadians a little as regards the American market for the fish they eatch for sale?

Suppose that the American market for this product of theirs should be closed, what would they do then? Would the annexationist cry rise in consequence? And, if they came to us with a request to be admitted as States of the American Union, should we be very sorry about it, and should we make very hard terms with them?

However this may turn out, there would seem to be a solid foundation for the opinion entertained by the late Mr. SEWARD, that the American Union is destined some day to include all the lands and peoples situated between the present northern boundary of the United States and the Arctic zone.

No Magic in It.

Three years ago this month the Supervisory Board of Commissioners of the New York Municipal Civil Service, consisting of Mr. EVERETT P. WHEELER, Mr. EDWIN L. GODKIN, and Mr. E. R. ROBINSON, laid down in grandiloquent though somewhat clumsy language the following principle:

"There is no magic in competitive examinations. They liminate the elements of favoritism and partisanship from appointments to office, as far as possible. But as to the determination of the comparative fitness of the app cant, everything depends upon the skill and judgment

Of the skill and judgment of the Examining Board in this town there can be no question. If the examiners are incompetent, nobody but Mr. GODKIN, Mr. WHEELER, and Mr. Robinson is to blame.

We now get from the Commissioners of Police some plain-spoken and impressive testimony as to the utter failure of the new system of appointment to furnish the force with a better sort of policemen than before.

Asked by Mr. WHEELER, Mr. GODKIN, and Mr. Robinson how the system works in the Police Department, the Commissioners reply with facts and figures that knock the Chinese method silly, if we may be allowed the

The competitive examinations have yielded just about 1.000 policemen since the system went into practical operation. The product is now extensive enough to admit of generalization and of comparison with the old order of things when the men responsible for the behavior of the force were per-

mitted to choose policemen themselves. The percentage of dismissals and resignations from the force under serious charges is the measure of the competency and persona worthiness of the policemen. During the past three years this percentage has been three and a half per cent, among the policemen appointed under the old system, and more than five and a half per cent, among the policemen who are the products of the competitive examinations. During the past year the percentage of all complaint against the speils system policemen was 52 per cent.; against the civil service reform policemen, 144.81 per cent.

These facts seem to us to be unanswerable and conclusive. The competitive examinations yield men inferior to those selected be fore the new-fangled machine was started.

We conclude, therefore, that Mr. GODKIN and his associates for once told the unvarnished truth about civil service reform. There is no magic in competitive examinations, nor common sense, nor practical use.

The Sickly Green Man is Found.

We have now got hold of the miserable man who devised the sickly green two-cent postage stamp. We have got him by the ear and we shall not let go until he squeals.

The name of the subordinate in the Post Office who acknowledges the responsibility for the change from brown to missigntie green is George A. Howard, Note the name well- it will become memorable in the annals of esthetic infamy.

Howard has been unearthed by the dilligent investigations of a correspondent of the Boston Record, a journal which has thus earned the gratitude of every person of refined perceptions and correct taste in the United States. Like a thousand or more other newspapers, of all slades of political opinion, the Boston Record has been helping THE SUN to express the universal popular demand for the immediate suppression of this pale-green Hurlothrumbo. It has done good service in tracking the hideous blunder to its source.

The discovery is instructive, and not a little startling. It is not reassuring to find that in a matter of this importance—for we insist that no other one thing, little or great, exercises such a constant and far-reaching esthetic influence for good or bad upon so many millions of people as the color of the unit stamp of letter postage-the power of . decision rests with a \$2.250 cierk in the office of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General. The system is wrong. No underling of that grade ought to be intrusted with the settle ment of a question of taste affecting not only every man, woman, and child who ever | than that of the crew of the Derry Castle,

posts or receives a letter, but also the national reputation in the eyes of the whole world. The question of color is sufficiently important to require the earnest attention of a carefully selected commission of experts, their authoritative decision to be confirmed by the action of Congress. And yet here is the whole matter settled off-hand at the dictation of a \$2,250 clerk at a deak in

room 45 of the General Post Office! For the man Howard not only admits having inflicted the sickly green stamp upon the American people, but actually boasts of it. The vanity of the petty employee who has been enabled through the ignorance or indifference of his superiors to perpetrate a giant wrong appears in Howard's remarks on the subject of the sickly green stamp, as reported by the Boston Record. He is proud of his power to fasten this odious, mouldy thing upon the American people, and he defies public sentiment. We shall see.

From the Boston Record's description of the sickly green man, we gather that he is a somewhat corpulent person, about forty years old, red whiskered, and with a "maple sugar smile." Just such an individual, we should say, as might be expected to select he particularly obnoxious shade of green Sunday, 16 and 20 pages, - - - 1 50 which now disgraces the Post Office Depart ment and dishonors America. Weekly - - - - - - - 1 00

Remember his name-George A. Howard Remember his sickly green appearance as we now take him up by the nape of the neck and exhibit him to an exasperated people.

Men and Women.

In an essay published a few months ago EORGE J. ROMANES, an eminent disciple of DARWIN, presented the evidence, anatomical and psychological, to prove that intellectually man is superior to woman. Having stated the anatomical fact that the average brain weight of civilized woman is about five ounces less than that of civilized man he proceeded to show by a comparison of the intellectual performances of the two sexes that in the results of cerebral action the male is distinctly superior.

But Mr. ROMANES took care to express the sound opinion that "sheer force, even in the direction of creative thought, is only one, and rightly viewed, not the chief" "among all he wonderful excellencies which the human mind displays." He also elevated women to a position of moral superiority, and paid a

high tribute to their virtues. It seems now, from a supplementary paper on the same general subject which he contributes to the last number of the Forum that his women critics declare that Mr. Ro-MANES has as much overestimated the moral virtues of woman as he has underestimated their intellectual capacity. They either refuse to believe his statement as to the relative weight of the male and the female brain, or they maintain that there is no invariable correlation between brain weight and mental capacity. He answers that the difference in weight is a well-established and incontrovertible fact, and that, though it might prove nothing in Individual cases, it is conclusive as affecting one-half of the human race. He shows, too, that the frequent supposition that what the female brain lacks in weight it gains in quality is not sustained by the facts. If it were true, the convolutions would be deeper, the cells in the gray matter more numerous, or the blood supply more copious; but in all these respects the brain of woman is found to be

deficient as compared with that of man. As to the rejoinder of most of his women critics that he has overestimated the moral virtues of woman, he can only reply by say ng: "No doubt they ought to know best and I can only express sorrow if in this mat ter they are right."

It is remarkable to find so many women writers, especially of this period, agreeing with them rather than him in that respect We quoted the other day from a woman who ridiculed Senator BLAIR's argument that the female sex was morally the superior; and Mrs. Linton, who has written so much or various phases of the woman question, has frequently expressed sentiments like hers In the last number of the National Review of London, FLORENCE LAYARD severely re-England as panders to immoral and vicious tastes. The men novelists of England do not so often offend on this score, she says. " I the women novelists who, with pre-Raphaelite touches, depict scenes, and lay bare details, over which they would do wisely to drop the curtain of silence." She also de clares that the translators of the "realistic sensuous, and loathsome novels of the lowest and most deprayed type of French litera ture" are, in most cases, women!

Castaways on Little Islands.

We published the other day the story of survivors of a shipwrecked crew who lived for nine months on an uninhabited little island several hundred miles from the Marshall group in the Pacific. When they deserted the island in a seow they left to whatever fate might befall him one of their number who had murdered two of their comrades Unless relief is sent him it is not improbable that, like DEFOE's hero, he might live there alone for years before a passing vessel picked him up. Hundreds of these little Pacific islands are rarely seen by ships, and many of them are shown on the best maps with interrogation points to indicate that their position even is not accurately known.

Castaways who suffer for months on unin habited islands are not so few in number as might be supposed. The English newspapers announced a few weeks ago that a vessel was to be sent to the Crozet Islands in the Indian Ocean, almost within sight of Antare tic ice, to rescue some shipwrecked people who are supposed to be there. Many of these far southern islands are out of the track of ships, and castaways might live on some of them for years without being discovered. The Crozets are famous as the uninviting home of several shipwrecked crews. A while ago the survivors of the sealer Strathmore reached the Crozets, where the lived for many weeks on penguin flesh and eggs before a vessel luckily happened to heave in sight. A few weeks ago there arrived in England eight of the crew of the Derry Castle, which was wrecked off the Auckland Islands, south of New Zealand. They had a hard struggle for life during the three months they spent on the islands Shell fish and sea animals were all their food, and a regular diet of oysters palled on their appetites long before they escaped it. There was timber in abundance, but the poor fellows had no matches, and they had to eat their food raw until one of them happened to find a cartridge in his pocket. They were thus able to kindle a fire, whose flames were fed night and day during the remainder of their stay in this insular prison. One day they found a bottle of salt, which proved a most desirable adjunct to their oysters. The sait is supposed to have been left there by the crew of the Gen. Grant, who were cast away on these islands twenty years ago, and lived there many months. They had saved some creature comforts from their ship, which rendered existence

more endurable. Their exile was far longer

whose signal fires were observed after they had lived three months on fish.

Among the most terrible of shipwrecks are those of the whalers and sealers in Behring Sea and the Arctic Ocean. It is probable that some of these unfortunates reach land only to perish in the desolate regions of the north. Our Government was requested a few years ago by our signal service expedition to Point Barrow to maintain a permanent station there for the relief of shipwrecked sailors, but no bill was ever passed on the suggestion.

Defending their Highlands.

King John's ablest General, Ras Alula, is confronting the Italians on the northwestern edge of the Abyssinian plateau, and two forces of the King's troops are advancing toward Massowah along the more easterly routes by which access to the highlands may be gained from the coast. The evident purcose of the dusky monarch is to keep the thousands of Italians, most of whom are fresh arrivals in Africa, in the deadly lowlands, where he well knows that the fevers of the coast are likely to prove as fatal to the newcomers as the fiercest onslaughts of his warriors. Massowah is one of the hottest and most unhealthful places on the coast, and hundreds of Italians have already perished there during their brief occupancy of the sland. A march inland and up the moun tains forty miles from Massowah would place the invaders on the great plateau, from 6,000 to 8,000 feet above the sea, and enable them to fight under favorable conditions.

Though the low valleys among the mountains are always unhealthful, no part of tropical Africa is endowed with so fine a climate as the plateaus of Abyssinia, and the chief aim of the Italians, in the early part of the coming struggle, will doubtless be to gain a foothold in the highlands. If they win a position among the mountains, victory may already be half won, for the severes tests of their endurance and resources will probably confront them at the outset.

Mr. DE Cosson, one of the latest travellers on the road from Massowah to Adowa, the chief town of northern Abyssinia, says that camels cannot climb the rocky passes leading up to the highlands, and that oven and mules are the only beasts of burden that can gain the interior. The highway to Adowa is only a rough and narrow path, generally traversed on foot, and often winding along the edge of dangerous precipices. The Abyssinians, fighting as they honestly believe for the life of their nation and their homes, will be able, though greatly inferior in equipment, to make a desperate resistance under circumstances that are so unfavorable to the

manœuvres of European troops. Though the men with the best and biggest number of guns will probably win, they will set out on no holiday excursion when they attempt the mountain passes in the face of Abyssinia's defenders.

The Case Stated Exactly.

How simply that fiery free trader the Philidelphia Record presents one argument against unnecessary reductions of the tariff: "The members of the Steel Combination are just as

nuch opposed to a reduction of the duties upon clothing as are the beneficiaries immediately interested. The fear is that if one link in the chain should be dropped the whole system would fall to pieces; and it is this senti-ment of fear that makes the tariff combination so trenendous in its power of resistance."

That is true. The destruction of one protected interest would be looked upon as the beginning of an assault upon all, and the Record appears to see this as well as the most intelligent protectionist.

The same principle holds good regarding abstract arguments against special features of the tariff, of which there has lately been a very noticeable instance. Arguing for a reduction of the tariff by illustrating the great virtues of free trade is a practical demonstration against the whole system, and apt to affect the popular mind with infinitely greater force than any number of disclaim-

ers of free trade sympathies. And as soon as this fact is appreciated by statesmen who do not yet seem to have got it into their noddles, the political situation, particularly as it concerns the Democratic party, will be cleared up in a remarkable degree.

Can it be true that General CLINTON B. FISK, soldier and Prohibitionist, was an important party to the unjustifiable use of Mrs. CLEVELAND'S name as a contributor to the Prohibition campaign fund? The facts of this interesting case are that, in a meeting where noney was demanded, some one in the nudionce shouted: "Put Mrs. CLEVELAND down for \$100, and I'll pay it;" and General Fisk says now, according to the Philadelphia Press. that he adopted this suggestion out of "mere

pleasantry." It is unnecessary to consider the possible effects of Mrs. CLEVELAND becoming a subscriber to the Prohibition campaign fund. but it is proper to say that General Fish's part in the affair was more distantly removed from the limits of gentlemanly conduct than is tolerable. Why, even if General Pray should question Colonel Nicholas Smith upon the matter, he would aimost certainly be told that t is often more characteristic of good manners to ask for money than to offer it.

Poor Mr. JOHN JAY! His services as a Civil Service Commissioner no longer required!

The most noticeable feature connected with the Reading strike has been the abundance of men who stood ready to take the places va cated by the strikers. All the reports agree with each other in regard to this matter. Large numbers of trustworthy and experienced men offered their services without waiting to be advertised for. They hastened to Reading and Pottsville from other parts of Pennsylvania and from the adjacent States The officers of the various departments sent notice to headquarters that there was no difliculty in procuring all the men needed in the business. Many of the new men are members of unions, including the engineers' union, and many of the others formerly belonged to the order whose managers proclaimed the strike. To these facts must be added others of a poculiar kind, such as the refusal of many Knights of Labor to obey the mandates of their leaders, and the widespread assertion of personal independence among members of the order unaccustomed to its exercise. Under such circumstances it was impossible for the leaders of the strike to look for success in thei senseless undertaking. President Consin has given notice to General Manager McLson that he Reading corporation makes no objection to labor organizations, and that its employees are free to join them or not as they please. He is not engaged in any war against unionism.

Between THOMPSON and BUCKLEY of Knoxville, who on Wednesday engaged in a race for a marriage license, with a bride as the prize in view, we congratulate Buckley. He lost. The girl is well lost who would leave her love to chance, and whose heart has no dictator in the selection of her husband, Still, may THOMPSON, the winner of the race, be happy

We notice that a good many of the churches of this city are making the present holiday season unusually pleasant for the Sunday school children. The edifices are decorated for the occasion, and festivals are held within their walls. On Wednesday night, at the Emmanuel Baptist Church, there were spectacular performances, full of fun, in one of which SANTA CLAVS came out of a chimney laden with presents, which he distributed with his accustome humor, not forgetting the minister. This novel

incident in church service proved highly enjoyable to all concerned in it. The ladies of the various churches have, of course, been the chief promoters of the innocent pleasures of the holiday season

There used to be a sort of rule among students for the ministry directing them when they could think of nothing else to preach about to pitch into the Pope; and there is a rule among a certain stripe of public journals when they can't think of anything else to write on, to pitch into Mr. RANDALL. This rule is obeyed by our valued contemporary, the Chicago Herald, with the addition of a slight attack upon Mr. Carlisle also, because he has not seen fit to use his power as Speaker for the purpose of reducing RANDALL to the ranks. 'The shrinking Speaker." says the Herald. "has again appointed RANDALL as the chief maker of the rules." "The Speaker by appointing RANDALL has sold the interests of the five million victorious voters whose will should prevail in the lower House."

The Chicago Herald does not usually talk like fool, and why should it talk like a fool now? Mr. RANDALL holds the great place he occupies by virtue of ability, character, knowledge, and untiring industry. To him, personally, it makes no difference whether he is appointed to this post or to that or to none at all. Where the McGregon sits is the head of the table, and where Sam Bandall is honor, patriotism, integrity, intellectual power, experience, and fidelity stand forth distinguished.

It was a bold act of Count SHERMETREFF to make a personal protest to the Czar against the imperial mandate for the closing of the six great universities of Russia at the very time the Nibilists were scattering seditious handbills over St. Petersburg in the interest of the rebellious students. But the Czar listened to the protest, and even ordered the inquiry which the Count desired. There has been no danger of the banishment of the university rebels to Siberia. The Czar nimself would not dare to consign to such a doom ten thousand young students belonging to the families of the highest social rank in Russia.

Some Tennessee man has sent President CLEVELAND a big golden engle as a Christmas present. 'Tis an original gift, but the Mug-Spurless and billess he flops about the rooms of the Harvard Union, Cambridge, Mass. Nobody but boys fancies him.

When such jargon as this creeps into official print it must be denounced. We blush to say that the State Board of Health of New York sends this report to Governor HILL:

"It is the unanimous opinion of those posted in such matters that it would be difficult to imagine a worse state of affairs than now exists at the Operantin station. Such use of the word "posted" is a mark of

ignorance and vulgarity wholly unworthy of statesmen. Whoever practises it should not be permitted to serve the State of New York, exept possibly as a bookkeeper.

The saying of the ancient Greek lawgiver SOLON. "An injury to one is the concern of all," which forms the motto of the Knights of Labor. is mere moonshine to Boss Powderly, who does injury to all his followers without concern to himself.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Times, hinks that we owe it an apology. What for? Why, for saying, when we republished a certain piece of news, that we took it from "the columns of the New York Times!" If this requires an apology, we must make one to fifty newspapers every day: for it is our invariable rule to credit to every journal any statement that we quote from its columns.

Moral: Be sure you're right, and then go ahend.

President BAYLES of the Board of Health says that Battle Row is in good sanitary condiion. Yes, but it seems to be a somewhat unhealthy locality for gentlemen who do not care for pugilistical exercises, and are anxious to carry home eyes that do not need painting.

It is not often that the pursuit of learning and science knocks out the general system of human utility. It is impossible, however, to approve the love of science shown by those two Pennsylvania boys who wrecked a train for the sake of showing "how quickly it would stop. This wild desire to follow, so to sneak, a train of thought, must be regarded as distinctly an obstruction.

Just after publishing the report of the munificent bequests of the late Mrs. Aston, we just deceased, Mr. WILLIAM HILTON, has be queathed half a million dollars to various collegos, hospitals, and missionary societies Such deeds are growing in frequency year after year; but a collection of the facts would assuredly show that they have been much more frequent within the past few years than they ever were before.

This is not a country of kings, but it's the king country by a large and unterrifled majority. It seems that even the most successful Arabian fakirs owe their fortunes to selling holy Mohammedan relies made on the Bowery. We are indeed a great country.

Leviathan Leany is a wholer. He is not content with the fact that his mass-meeting raft has broken up without killing anybody He wants the United States to give him a subsidy for the purpose of constructing obstructions to commerce. LEARY is a sea anemone.

Is Boston well? There was a dinner there last night which began after 4% P. M. Is this not an unmanly assimilation to the customs of civilized cities?

Mr. Cleveland's Expected Supplemental Message.

From the Bultimure Amer WASHINGTON. Dec. 27.—President Cleveland will, shortly after the reassembling of Congress, send in a supplementary messare. He will suggest the propriety of reducing the surpins by a decrease of some internal revenue taxation, which will be correctly understood as meaning the repeal of the tobacco tax. Mr. Cleveland holds that his message has not been correctly interpreted, and the supplementary message is, therefore, intended to be in the nature of an addendum to the original document. It would seem, then, that the belief that he was a free trader arose, to use his words, "from a too rigid interpretation of his words," and that he did not intend to be understood as advocating the entire reduction of the surplus to be made by taking off import duties alone. WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.-President Cleve

Quay for Blatue before Cameron.

From the Philadelphia Pines. PITTSEURGH, Dec. 27.—Senutor Matthew Stenley Quay was in the city this morning on his way from Washington to his home in Beaver. He says that the boom for Senator Don Cameron for the Presidency s ementially a l'ittaburgu sensation

"I have heard more about it in this city," said the Sen-ator. "than I did in Washington. There is probably nothing in it, at least Senator Cameron has never indimated to me that he was a candidate, and for my par-I have no idea that he is a seeker after the nomination Whom do you suppose the Republican party will "There is only one man before the people, James of

"Certainly. Success for the party next year is all eady assured, no matter who is the standard bearer."

Hurrah for Cleveland.

Frem the Weshington Leening Star

The Blair Educational bill is almost certain to pass through both branches of Congress, and be sent to the President. It was defeated in the last Congress through being smothered in the committee and buried in the calendar. This plan can hardly succeed again. It is almost sure to pass. It is about as certain of bein vetoed by the President. The President has as hugh quite breadly, and some who ought to know his views on the subject deciare that the bill cannot get his

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Can you TO THE EDITOR OF THE anagram of these two tell me what single word is the anagram of these two "Nine thumps!"

Jensey.

THE SOUTH'S IRON INDUSTRY. Skepticism Regarding Ster Resources for Making Steel.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29,-One of the most oticeable points in Major Powell's new volume on the mineral resources of the United States is its skepticism touching the possession by the South of resources sufficient ever to do much in the way of steel making. But it booms Southern pig from enough, perhaps, to make up. The volume reviews the condition of the South, before and after the war, in a conservative way. At the earliest period the Southern iron industry rested almost wholly on charcoal as fuel for its blast fur naces. Charcoal pig iron was in more general use, and the South was in line with the popular demand. Its ores were widely distributed as well, and it could, in its way, compete with Northern furnaces in their own markets. Later arose two conditions which proved obstacles. One was the tendency to cheapen pig from by using mineral fuel instead of charcoal. The South's coal mines were few, and it seemed too indolent to open more. The rolling mill was far superior to the bloomery and refinery forge, but the South's rolling mills were very scarce. James M. Swank, who writes this article on iron and steel, admits that the South, laboring under these conditions, and obliged to adopt practically new methods, and with these two methods lift up an industry almost prostrated by the war, has made progress. Mr. Swank asks

and answers these questions: 1. Does the South possess the resources eded to sustain her iron and steel industries even upon their present scale of development? 2. Has she an abundance of ores and coking

3. Are many of her ores suitable for the manufacture of steel?

He thinks there is no question about the existence of iron ore enough to run a big Southern Iron industry for generations and cenerations to come. Upon the steel question he looks doubtfully. There are ores enough he says, but coking coal is not so widely distributed as the iron ore, and much of it is not of the best quality. But he agrees that the advance in railroad building at the South wil early remedy this, showing, also, that when coke becomes too high for one reason or another the furnaces can rely on charcoal. The steel question he regards with a very doubtful eye. He finds that the cases in which Southern ores can be employed outside the rolling mills are very few. He cites the Cranberry ore in North Carolina as capable of treatment by the seid process, but regards this as a noteworthy exception. There are a few mines of the low phosphorus ore in eastern Tennessee, in the Roan Mountains, and in the northwestern part of South Carolina, but these are undeveloped. The low phosphorus ores are the only ones which he admits as of importance. He touches on the claim that the South has a vast quantity of ores which are high in phosphorus, and thus can be treated for Bessemer steel by the basic process. He doubts the existence of any ore low enough in silica to make good basic pig iron, and adds as an indisputable argument that basic process steel has never been made economically enough to be profitable, bringing forward as a clincher the fact that all the Bessemer steel works operated in the South operate by the original or

What Mr. Swank evidently looks to in the South is a great spread of a pig-iron manufacture for home consumption. With the advantages of ore, fuel, limestone, and cheap labor he thinks the South will make it more cheaply than any other section. He argues strongly that a market be found for it at home. "Thus far the rehabilitated Southern pig-iron industry," says he, "has chiefly depended on the markets of the North for the orders to keep its furnaces netive. This is an uncertain dependence, as a depression in the ron trade of the North, such as has frequently occurred, would be followed by very ow prices and by sharp competition among Northern furnace owners which the South might not be able to meet. The cost of transportation to Northern markets, from \$3 to \$4 per ton, which Southern operators must always pay, might completely rule out Southern pig iron. It would be tar better for the South if it would seriously make the attempt to consume all its own pig iron. It ought to make its own ploughs and other agricultural implements its own wagons, stoves, chains, axes, shovels, natis horseshoes, cotton ties, and steam engines."

AN INFIDEL'S VIEW OF DEATH.

Col. Ingersoll Over the Body of a Friend. Mrs. Ida Whiting Knowies, wife of the oward Knowles, late United States Collector at Peoria, Ill., died in this city on Dec. 15. she was an estimable woman, and leaves a wide circle of friends to mourn her early death. Before her remains were sent to the West Col. Robert G. Ingersoll delivered the following tribute to her memory:

Col. Robert G. Ingersoil delivered the following tribute to her memory:

My Friends: Again we stand in the shadow of the great mystery—a shadow as deep and dark as whon the trars of the first mother fell upon the palind face of her lifeless babe—a mystery that has never yet been solved. We have met in the presence of the sacred dead to speak a word of praise, of hope, of consolation. Another life of love is now a blessed memory—a lingering strain of music. The loving daughter, the pure and consecrated wife, the sincere friend, who with tender faithfulness discharged the duties of life, has reached her journey's end. A braver, a more serene, a more chivalrie spirit—clasping the loved and by them classed—hover passed from life to enrich the realm of doath. No field of war ever witnessed greater fortitude, more perfect, smilling courage than this poor, weak, and helpless woman displayed upon the bed of pain and death. Her life was gentle and her death sublime. She loves the good and all the good loved her. But there is this consolation: She can never suffer more: she can never feel again the chill of death; never part again from those she loves. Her heart can break no more. She has shed her last tear, and upon har stainless brow has been set the wondrous scal of everlasting peace. When the angel of death—the masked and voiceless—enters the door of home, there come with her all the daughters of compassion, and of these love and hope remain forever.

You are about to take the dear dust, home—to the home of her girlhood, and to the place that was once my lone. You will lay her with neighbors that I have loved, that are now at rest. You will lay her where my father sleeps.

All I can say is:

Lay her in the earth.

And from her fair and unpolluted fiesh

Lay her in the earth. And from her fair and unpolluted flesh Let violets spring.

I never knew. I never meta braver spirit than the one that once inhabited the silent form of reamless clay.

Never Despair. From the Louisville Courier-Journa Three million women in the United States are

orking for wages. The man who cannot mar may at least secure a wife whose wages will make his The Gedden Will Case, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In you

paper of Wednesday you say that I was practically dis inherited by my mother, Sarah A. Geddos, because my marriage was distasteful to the family. This is not true. and there was no evidence given before the Surrogate to statum it. The case is now on appeal, both to the Su-preme Court and to the Court of Appeals. Naw York, Dec. 29, 1887.

A Bleyelist Stands Up for his Steed. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your use

ally correct journal makes a misstatement in yester day's "Foreign Notes" in claiming for Col. Gatacre the tance riding record. Qualify this with the intion of "horseback." and you will be again correct Surely the tricycle record of it. W. Mills of Aufield, Eng-land, from Land's End to John o' Groat's it (John miles), it ib'd days, is worthy of mention in the list of long-distance rides. A Causeut Reader. New Haves, Dec. 28.

A Bitter Disappointment.

"I dreamed last night," said a gentleman to s wife at breakfast, "that I received a letter in a lav ender envelope which contained two \$100 kills."

Just then the postman sounded his whistle, and, sursenough, in came the servant with the lavender envelope.

"Oh. John!" exclaimed the lady, as he ture it open with tranbling hands. with trembling hands.

Set the two Miss bills—oh, where were they?

Your mother writes that she will be here to m
was all he said.

The sturdy Sunday Mercury has been D perously surviving the storms and vicissitudes of Park row since the 6th of July, 1881, and on New Year's Day it will present to all its readers a reproduct simile of its first issue.

HAWAIPH NEW TROUBLES.

Why Another Revolution is Threatened of Renotulu and a New Cabinet Probable. WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 .- The rapidity with which the political overturn in the Sandwich Islands was consummated last summer had its advantages, but also some drawbacks. Trade was promptly redstablished when the King yielded, and no harm resulted from so brief a suspension of business. But the governmental changes were effected in haste, and discordant elements were not permanently harmonized. Hence King, Cabinet, Legislature and Supreme Court are already again at loggerheads, and, save for the presence of British and American men-of-war in the harbor, there might possibly have been an outbreak on the 19th of this month when the Legislature reassembled. It is hinted that the foreign naval force at that time counselled the Hono ulu Rifles, who had borne a prominent part in the June revolution, not to make armed demonstrations. Our vessels there at last accounts were the Vandalia, Capt. H. L. Howison, and the Mohican, Commander B. F. Day, The present difficulties are rather complex. The present difficulties are rather complex. The immediate source of trouble, as is known, is King Kalakana's vetoes. It seems probable that the former veto power of the sovereign was not directly abolished by the late revolution, but only modified by requiring that the approval of the Cabinet should precede its exercise. But the Legislature is angry at its having been exercised at all, and has refused to submit the question of the Kings right to the decision of the Supreme Court. The King, nevertheless, resorted to this court, but up to a late date it had not been able to agree on a decision, slthough it is said to have invited the entire Hawaiian har to present arguments pro and con, twenty-two lawyers responding to the invitation.

This, however, is only an incident in the troubles. The King is suspected by the Legislature of making his exercise of the veto newer the entering wedge with which to break up the Constitution of July 7, extorted from him by force. The natives are in-lined to assert themselves in support of the King and of their own rights as against the power lodged in foreign residents. The Cabinet of Prime Minister Green has incurred unpopularity by its course on the Chinese question, and two of its members. Ashford, the Attorney-General, and Thurston, Minister of the Interior, are in difficulty with the Legislature over their methods of performing their duties. The Supreme Court is attacked by members both of the Legislature and of the Cabinet. Even the agreement about Pearl River harbor is made a source of hostility to the Government. In almost the same breath a cry is raised for annexation to the United States, and a complaint that the Government will never be able to get the American Government out of Pearl River harbor is made a source of hostility to the Government out of Pearl River harbor is made a source of hostility to the government out of pearl River harbor after it once gets in. Yet the absurd to the United States, and a complaint that the Government will never be able to get the A The immediate source of trouble, as is known s King Kalakana's vetoes. It seems probable

THE CITY HALL POISONOUS.

Abominably Defective and Dilapidated Plambing-How Much Did It Cost?

President Bayles of the Board of Health said yesterday that if a tenement house were found to be in as bad sanitary condition as the City Hall is in. the Board would order the tenants to vacate it at once. The report of Inspectors Hooper and Napier, which was sent yesterday to the Mayor, says that the base ment beneath the Mayor's office is foul with

ment beneath the Mayor's office is foul with sawage, and that the plumbing is abominably defective and dilapidated in the reporters' room, the Aldermen's room, the assessors' rooms, and generally. They recommend immediate improvements, which they think will cost from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

The Mayor acded on this with energy. He sent for Gen. Newton, found out that there was no available fund to make the necessary repairs, and brought up the subject in the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. He said facetiously that, although the danger was great, he did not care so much for himself, but he feared the result for the reporters. He got the bill included in an appropriation of \$17,000 for repairing the City Hall.

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

In the home of one of our Jewish citizens was seen recently a tiny flame burning in a handsome goolet. Ex-amination showed the gobiet to be half filled with water, on the top of which floated about an inch of sweet oil A tiny float of corks tastened on either side of a metallic ing rested upon the oil. On the ring was placed a way aper hardly thicker than a thread passed through a small circle of thin wood, so that the lower end of the taper dipped through the ring into the sweet oil. The upper end was lighted. The sweet oil drawn up through the wax-covered wick served to keep it alight for sev. eral hours. "We burn this," said the gentleman, "in memory of one of our dead. When that taper burns nearly out we substitute another, so that the flame, like the vestal fire, is never allowed to go out. We light the taper when our relative dies, and let it burn a year. op, sinks, flares again, and then goes out, just as human life does in its last hours. We tend this light with great care, and thus keep alive the memory of our loved one. It is an old custom which is now becoming less observed. Many now only born the taper for a mouth, and some out for a week. There are still a great many, though, but for a week. There are aim a great many, toomko, that keep up the custom in its old purity. We have other customs in honor of our dead. For instance, my father died thirty-seven years ago, my mother, thirty-one years ago. Yet, on the anniversary of their deaths t hour and minute. I have, somehow, always managed to

To see a Christmas tree all garnished with candles. bambles, and toys is becoming such a rarity in this city that it is only now and then, and usually from the ele-vated roads, that a glimpse of one is caught. It is diferent in the auburbs. In the smaller streets of Brook. lyn, Jersey City, and Newark home Christmas trees are as common as they ever were in New York. They are alnost always set up in the front pariors close to the treet windows, as if on purpose to advertise their ex istence to the public. One of the latest novelties in the stores this year was a Christmas tree ho ekst and clamp on a piece of board. It must save sold well in the suburbs.

Mr. George Hes, for years the manager of the Windsor Hotel in Moutreat, has resigned his place, and will make his home in this city. The most conspicuous citizens of fontreal gathered there on Christinas eye, and dell to him as a testimonial of their regard a purse of \$1,100 and an expression of their regret over his departure.

"The difference between T. V. Powderly and Mr. Samuel Compers of the American Federation who knows both very well, "is that Powderly has the big head developed to an extraordinary degree, while ompers is as modest as any man in the ranks. Pow derly has the power to use the Knights of Labor as an emperor uses an army, to feed his vanity or intrench himself in power; while Mr. Gompers prosides over a

federation of distinct bodies, each governing itself. At the Metropolitan Museum in the Park men stand at the door to relieve visitors of whatever they carry in their hands which might be either carelessly or maliclously used to damage the statuary and pottery on er hibition inside. On busy days there is a perfect rain of all sorts of arms and missiles into the hands of these pormen, who give checks to whomsoever they take anything from. The other day a countryman and his wife came there, he carrying a long, slender parcel and came and she an unitrella.

'I'll take your came, please," said the attendant; "and your wife's umbrells, please; and now your par-'said the autonished visitor, "this beats pay-

ing \$7 for seats at the thouayter. Wouldn't you lik watch and chain, mister? And say, see here, I've got a penknife and a dollar or two of cash in my clothes on't you want that, too !" Umbrellas are not the most abused of man's belong nge, after all. They are not mislaid or just half as often as goloshes are, if the statements of those who keep public resorts are true. Hen leave their rubbers and arctics

everywhere that they stay any length of time, in th

theatres, hotels, cafes, barber shops, and even the rail road waiting rooms. For every umbreits left in such places, many pairs of foot covering are gathered up on every day that it rains. White vests are growing numerous in full dress even-ing assemblies of men, and white most of them are plain, many are elaborately embroidered in white. They are cut very wide and low, so as to amount to little else that

The Cockles of the Heart.

a frame around the shirt bot

Husband-Well, my dear, have you enjoyed ne Christmas holidays?
Wife—Oh, so much, John, and I feel so grateful to the many dear friends who so thoughtfully remembered ma.

Ah, John, it is carrin's winter time, but the giorious summer of the heart!

Husband, However, Inc., and the second summer of the heart! mer of the heart!

Husband—Have you been out to day?

Wite—For a little white. I went down town to dispose of some of my duplicate Christmas gifts.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF LABOR COMMISS SIONER CARROLL D. WRIGHT.

3,903 Strikes, Involving 22,336 Establish ments, in Six Years Loss to Employees, \$59,948,883; to Employers, 334,164,914. WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 .- Commissioner Carroll D. Wright has submitted to the Secretary of the Interior the third annual report of the Bureau of Labor, which relates entirely to strikes and lockouts for the period of six years ended Dec. 31, 1886. This report is regarded as of special importance, as it is the result of the first general investigation ever made by any nation of the facts concerning strikes and lockouts for any extended period of time or for any wide extent of territory. The report exhibits the facts belonging to each industrial trouble for each locality where trouble was found, without attempting to establish or deeids upon the connection between them. The following table shows the number of strikes occurring during each of the last six years, the number of establishments involved, and the

average number of establishments involved in each strike: Totals ... 2 acr 22,7091 In 1887 there were, neverding to the best in-

formation obtainable, 853 strikes, details of which are not available. During the six years covered by the investigation New York had the largest number of establishments affected, both by strikes and lockouts, there being for the former 2.347, and for the latter 1.328.

The building trates furnished 6.060 of the total number of establishments engaged in strikes. The total number of employees favolved in the whole number of strikes for the entire period is shown to have been 1.318.524. The number of employees originating the strikes was 1.020.832. The number of employees in all establishments before the strikes occurred was 1.862.045, while the whole number employed in the establishments involved after the strikes occurred was 1.636.236, a loss of 25.798. There were 103.038 new employees engaged after the strikes, and 37.483 were brought from other places than those in which the strikes occurred.

In 2.182 establishments lockouts were ordered during the period named. In these there were which are not available. During the six years

In 2.182 establishments lockouts were ordered during the period named. In these there were 173.995 employees before the lockouts occurred and 169.426 after the lockouts, while the number actually locked out was 159.548. There were 13.976 new employees secured at the close of lockouts, and 5.682 were brought from other places than these in which the lockouts occurred.

were 13,976 new employees secured at the close of lockouts, and 5,682 were brought from other places than those in which the lockouts occurred.

"It should be remembered, however," says the report, that these figures do not represent the actual numbers of individual establishments or different employees engaged, as in many cases there have been two or more strikes or lockouts affecting the same establishment in the same year. In such cases the establishment and the number of employees engaged are duplicated."

Of the whole number of employees involved in strikes during the six years covered by the report 88,56 per cent, were males and 11.44 per cent, were females. Of those involved in lockouts during the same period 68,78 per cent, were females. An examination of the tables appended to the report shows that New York, Pennsylvania. Massachusetts, Ohio, and Illinois represent 74,74 per cent, of the whole number of establishments affected by strikes throughout the country, and 90,80 per cent, of the lockouts. These five States, it is stated, contain 49 per cent, of all the manufacturing establishments, and employ 58 per cent, of the Cupital invested in mechanical industries of the United States. Of the 22,356 establishments in which strikes occurred, in 18,342, or 32,12 per cent, of the whole, strikes were ordered by combinations of managers. Of the whole number of establishments in which lockouts of the 2,182 establishments in which strikes of the year to managers. Of the whole number of establishments subjected to strikes there were temporarily closed for business 13,443, or 60,19 per cent, on the average duration of stoppage on necount of strikes was 23,1 days; for lockouts, 28 days.

The results of the strikes so far as gaining the objects sought are concerned are shown to be as follows: Success followed in 1,0407 cases, or 46,59 per cent, of the whole; partial success in 3,004 to 13,45 per cent, of the whole, and failure followed in 8,910 cases, or 39,89 per cent, of the whole. By lockouts 564 establishments,

As to causes or objects of strikes, it is shown As to causes or objects of strikes, it is shown that increase of wages was the principal one, 42.44 per cent. The other leading causes are given as follows: For reduction of hours, 19.45 per cent, against reduction of wages, 7.7, per cent, for increase of wages and reduction of hours, 7.57 per cent, against increase of hours, 62 per cent. Total for the five leading causes, 77.83 per cent, all other causes, 22.1, per cent.

causes. 77.83 per cent.; an other causes. 2.1 per cent.

Disclaiming absolute accuracy, the report gives the losses of employees and employers resulting from strikes and lockouts as follows: Losses to strikers during the six years covered by the investigations, \$51.816.165; loss to employees through lockouts for the same period. \$8.132.717. Or a total wage loss to employees of \$59.948.882. This loss occurred for both strikes and lockouts in 24.518 establishments, or an average loss of \$2.445 to each establishment, or of nearly \$40 to each striker involved. The asand lockouts in 24.518 establishments, or an average loss of \$2.445 to each establishment, or of nearly \$40 to each striker involved. The assistance given to strikers for the same period, so far as a secretainable, amounts to \$3.325.057; to those suffering from lockouts, \$1.105.538, or a total of \$4.430.595. These amounts however, the Commissioner says, are undoubtedly too low. The employers' losses through strikes for the six years amounted to \$80.732.650; through lockouts, \$3.432.361, or a total loss to the establishments involved of \$31.165.914. The appended tables also show that the chief burden of strikes was borne by thirteen industries, viz.: Boots and shoes, \$32 establishments; brick making, 478; building trades, 6.060; clothing, 1.728; cooperage, 484; food prenarations, 1.419; furniture, 491; lumber, 205; metals and metallic goods, 1.595; minima, 2.060; stone, 468; tobacco, 3.959; transportation, 1.478. These represent \$9.35 per cent of the whole burden, as follows: Boots and shoes, 155 establishments; building trades, 501; tobacco, 226, or a total of 1.761.

Besides completing the field work for this report and the compilation of the information, the bureau has carried on almost to completion the investigation begun last year concerning the moral, physical, and economical conditions of the working women of great cities, and has continued its investigation into the cost of the distribution of great staple products. It has also undertaken the collection of statistics of marriage and divorce in the United States, a report of which may be submitted before the close of the present session of Congress.

PENNSYLVANIA'S LICENSE LAW.

The Liquor Leagues Combining to Enforce its Provisions to the Letter,

Hannisbung, Pa., Dec. 20,-The Liquor Leagues of Pennsylvania, which are strong organizations of liquor dealers in many of the counties, are combining for action in a movement which will present them in the novel position of licutenants of the organized temperance workers of the State. The Brooks High License law, which is now in effect in the State, inflicts extraordinarily severe penalties on violators of the law, and contains provisions the

inflicts extraordinarily severe penalties on violators of the law, and contains provisions the strict enforcement of which will tend to greatly inconvenience and annoy a large majority of the State's residents.

One provision of the law makes the sale of beer or ale in quantities of a pint or more, to be taken from the premises punishable with heavy line and revocation of the license. This is intended to suppress the popular practical known as "working the gravier. This pravision of the law has been contested in the courts of Lancaster county, and the Judges ananimously decided that no beer seller could legally bermit the taking of even a bottle of beer out of his saloon by a purchaser. Another provision of the Brooks law forbides my remen, whether been sell injuor or not to give away any aic, beer, wine, or liquors on Sunday. The copular construction of this provision is that it affects the right of a private clitical no offer the hospitality of his house in the way of liquid refreshments to guests on Sunday, and that by giving aguest a glass of whee he makes himself liable to arrest as a criminal and to punishment by fine or imprisonment.

There are other neculiar sections of the law which even the temperance worker will not be likely to insist on entorcing. The Liquer League, however, intend to hashe on a life all construction of every part of the act, and to arresecute every dealer and clizen whom their special agents, appealed for the purpose, are able to detect in violating the law, especially in those provisions that are observed as not opposed to the personal rights of the citizen. The object of the Laur telegrates is not to aid the cause of temperance, but to make the Broots law so imperuoirs and obnazious and opposed to the personal rights of the citizen. The object of the Laur telegrates is not to aid the cause of temperance, but to make the Broots law so imperuoirs and obnazious that a pressure so strong may be brought to bear upen the next Legislature for the repeal of the law and the substitute of

No Transfer of Captains Yet.

The Police Commissioners held an extended secret session or consultation last evening after their regular meeting. They sat till long after 6 o'clock discussing the proposed general trans-fer of Captains, but did not come to an under-standing.